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GEN. GRANT IN THE SOUTH.

His Reception as Viewed by a Prominent Southerner.

Respect and Enthusiasm Shown to the Ex-President-A New Element Drawn Out -The Solid Men Who Can Command a Fair Election Want Peace-Grant's National Feelings Appreciated.

achievements, but in all my experience I have nover seen the spontaneity that greeted General Grant at all points he visited in his late tour in the Southern States.

Reporter—I suppose the negroes were enthusiastic?

Major—The respect and enthusiasm were confined to no class or color. In each city he visited he was tendered a public banquet, and in every instance they were attended by the most substantial and respected classes—the merchant and planter, the farmer and stock raiser. In fact, his presence drew out an element that has since the war held itself aloof from public affairs, and made it possible for the irresponsible rabble and cowardly Ku Klux to run the two parties in those States respectively.

Reporter—The telegrams respecting his re-

The local press of Texas, New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg and Memphis, without regard to politics, have teemed with pages of details and columns of names of the best clizzens participating in the honors shown General Grant. Why delegations of leading Democrats taccorted him, where he received his colored friends whilst in New Orleans,

Reporter—Did not the whites resent his fraternizing with negroes?

Many-On the contrary, the delegations of

Haterolzing with negroes?
Major—On the contrary, the delegations of whites and blacks met and arranged a division of time between their respective organizations, so there should be no reason for recrimination in fact, throughout the tour not a single in-stance of incompatibility was exhibited be-

Major—I have neither seen nor conversed with a correspondent since my return; on the contrary, I have persistently refused to express myself respecting General Grant in the South to any of the press since my arrival here. Generals Grant and Longstreet were class-nates at West Point, and through their close relations I have for years been treated with great courtesy by the ex-President; therefore all the dispatch in the American is not correct so far as the impression it seeks to make is concerned.

utter a word on politics while I was with him. He seemed to be deeply concerned for the material prosperity of that region, and thought its good could be effected only by a perfect assimilation of the interests of the two races there, in the first place, and the absolute reconciliation of the North and South in the second. Reporter-Did he claim that his re-election

would bring this about?
Major—He refused absolutely to talk when his name was mentioned in that connection, but spoke in the highest terms of the merits of the various prominent Republicans mentioned as candidates-in fact, would not per ait disparaging remarks in his presence with-

Reporter-As a fact, Major, do not you, as a supporter of General Grant, resent as insult-ing to public intelligence the anti-third-torm

imitations of Gramorcy Park politics, and maries for the saveral districts, and Mr. until 1876 were unknown in party factics. They ter, who is a very active, carnest Reput were nearly successful then, because the public would not believe that a Brutus, such as Bristow in the one party, and Tilden in the other, could be found base enough to stab the Cesars of the respective parties in the back by the wholesale. The people have learned enough of political anatomy to diagnose the symptoms of their favorites when proclaimed unfit for sorvice, and will not be again deceived by the crafty and invidious bulletin organizations.

Reporter—Then you do not think the opporture of the control of the control of the control of the crafty and invidious bulletin organizations.

Reporter—Then you do not think the opporture of the control of the co

form of letters to General Grant repudiating not as officers. I have no sympathy with that the documents and their authors as insulting so-called civil-service reform which would

Reporter—Did not the ex-President express lineself on these and kindred subjects during Rep.—What is the Grant feeling in Mary-Reporter—Did not the ex-Pressuant Cap.

Reporter—Did not the ex-Pressuant Cap.

Reporter—Bid not the ex-Pressuant Cap.

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Reporter—Did not the ex-Pressuant Cap.

Report

Major-He did not. Every attempt to get an expression on them was met with silence, Maryland, and if he is nominated, which but I was struck with the precision with which seems now to be more than probable, I have he went at men and things in the frequent no doubt but that he will redesultory conversations that occurred en route. General Grant's three years of travel have not been wasted on the external grandeur and pageautry we have read of in his splendid progress through foreign lands. His wonderful powers of quick and retentive observation have had full play; his knowledge of the material conditions of the so-called common people of all nations seems to be more thorough and exhaustive than of the rulers, emperors, kings and princes by whom he was so royally received. His constant attrition with kings and princes by whom he was so royally received. His constant attrition with statesmen and ministers like Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Gambetta, Bismarck, Prince Yung and others gave him a full insight into the mode of government from their alti-tude, but his own indomitable, energetic and shops of the artisans and mechanics, into the fields and vineyards, into the coal-pits of the miners and the crowded factories of the operaminers and the crowded factories or the splans tives. You ask General Grant what is the salary the Secretary of State for War in Great ritals, or the vice-royalty of India or Ireland, and be might hesitate for a reply, but ask him to-night, and both met and organized. Soon operative in Manchester, or a mechanic at Kiel or Murseilles, or a boatman at Hong Kong or Tokio and he will tell you to the hundredtly part of a cent, and, in addition, what it costs part of a cent, and, in addition, what it costs thousand persons being in attendance. The manther of the name of the illustrious soldier these same for daily sustanance, clothing, mention of the name of the illustrious soldier rent, etc. White in the Seath he utilized and statesman brought forth enthusiastic every spare moment in acquainting himself cheers. Spacehes were made by Major Burke, with the actual condition of affairs in that see-

In Louisiana he addressed himself to the jetty and leves systems, and in those and the other States to the agricultural interests and the labor question, which he considered paramount to all others.

Reporter—It is claimed he will owe his

Reporter—It is claimed be will owe his nomination at Chicago to States that will not give him an electoral yote, and that this fact is creating a feeling in the North against him. Major—General Grant has more than twice as many delegates already chosen in Northern States as are claimed for any other candidate, and will lead in that proportion to the end. Besides, it is folly to represent the Southern delegates in his favor, as from rotton boroughs. In point of fact, the movement in the South in Grant's favor will be supplemented with electoral yotes in such numbers

An Interview With Colonel Tom Ochletree.

Major Tom Ochletree, of Texas, who served with distinction in the rebel army on the staff of Generals Longstreet. Dick Taylor and Maxey, has just arrived in Washington from his hone. He took a prominent part with his fellow-citizens of Texas in the ovation to expresident Grant when he landed in that State from his visit to Mexico. The Major was also fortunate in being at New Orleans, Mobile and other points in the South when the expresident was received. An ambassador of The National Republicans and asked:

"Major, I hear you met the ex-President in the South and helped work up his boom?"
Major-Work up his boom? Why, sir, I have seen public demonstrations in almost every country in Europe and all over the Union to eminent men who have struck the magic chord of public enthusiasm by their achievements, but in all my experience I have nover seen the spontaneity that greeted General Grant at all points he visited in his late

spectively.

Reporter—The telegrams respecting his receptions have given us no indication of what you claim.

Major—The Associated Press reports of these iffairs have been not merely execrable; they have been studiously misleading and disingenous, particularly in what they omitted. The local press of Texas, New Orleans, Mobile, Yicksharg and Memphis, without repart for their assemblage was fixed. Ho is returning by the shortest route from Mexico to his home, and by a country he campaigned through seventeen years ago, and one he has long desired to visit and personally inspect man and an ex-rebel, I sincerely believe his visit has been productive of great good, for the reason that the actual knowledge acquired by personal contact will enable him when he be-

Interview With Hon. M. G. Urner. A dispatch from Frederick, Md., published the Baltimore American yesterday, aroused the attention of the interviewer of THE NA TIONAL REPUBLICAN, and he sought the resi dence of the Hon. Milton G. Urner, Republi tween the two races.

Reporter—I see the Washington correspondent of a New York paper, in last Saturday's issue, intimates that you represented General Grant had got ahead of his rivals, and was putting in a political tour in the South?

Major—I have neither seen nor conversed with a correspondent since my return; on the with a correspondent since my return; on the

I certainly would not have the bad taste or bad sense to assume to speak for him when I have no authority or right to do so.

Reporter—Did General Grant talk politics?

Major—My intercourse with him was purely of a social character, and I did not hear him ites in Frederick county. Mr. Creswell is very highly respected in our county as an eminent Marylander of great ability, and a stalwart Republican, but I do not think he has or has sought to have any following there other than that. And it is wrong in apparently seeking to create the impression that the meeting was not rightfully organized. Rep.—Had Mr. Motter the right to call the

meeting to order?
Mr. U.-Mr. Motter unquestionably had the right to call the meeting to order. I am chairman of the county central committee and General Joun A. Steiner in the first in the or-but neither of us possesses any right in the or-ganization of primaries, other than that pos-ganization of primaries, other than that posand General John A. Steh sessed by any other Republican citizen. If i should be the province of an efficer of the cen ipporter of General Grant, resent as insulting to public intelligence the anti-third-torm reguments and literature alleged to emanate om the Sherman and Blaine Bureaus?

Major—The methods you speak of are weak Major—The methods you speak of are weak maries for the several districts, and Mr. Motter, who is a very active, carnest Republican worker, was first upon the ground, and secured the organization. I have no doubt it was reg-

Reporter—Then you do not think the opposition cause is improved by their bureaus?

Major—I know nothing about their methods.
I do know that the anti-third-term literature flooding the country has called forth a universal protest from Maine to California in the form of latters to General Great, resultations.

Rep.—Are Federal once-holders engaged in this?

Mr. U.—I have no doubt but that Federal offices were capaged in the contest in Fred-orick country. I do not want to be understood as objecting to this, provided they acted form of latters to General Great, resultations.

Mr. U .- Grant has a strong following in can vote of the State. I do not think his friends have been active in trying to secure a

nee of the Chicago Convention at the polls. Rep.—Has Sherman any following?
Mr. U.—Sherman has a considerable follow ing, and has many admirers. There is no bestility to him individually; there is opposition to some of his supposed friends.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 19, 1880. Mass meetings of the Grant and Blaine wings of the Republican party were called for wages of a miner in Cornwall, or an after the Blaine party sillourned, and those in Manchester, or a mechanic at present proceeded to participate in the Grant proceeded to participate in the Grant regarding the early completion of railway con-nection withour Mexican neighbor us a means of building up commercial relations with them. This action by the Blaine wing the Grant men at Chicago.

the place and leveled all that part of the town lying west of the centre square flat to the ground. The debris immediately took fire in several places, and the flames could be seen at some half dezen points by the passengers on the train. Forty dead bodies had been taken out, and many more were supposed to be buried in the rains or burned up. There were also many living still imprisoned in the debris of the fallen buildings. All the physicians of the town were killed except two, and there was great need of doctors to attend the wounded, of whom it was said there were some 200. A relief train, with twenty physiwounded, of whom it was said there were some 200. A relief train, with twenty physicians and nurses and full of supplies, left Springfield, Mo., this morning for Marshfield, and probably other trains will arrive during the day. The storm was general in Southwestern Missouri, and other places probably suffered damage, but as the telegraph wires are all prostrated no advices have been received. A violent hall and rain accompanied the wind. the wind.

FURTHER DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

W. Rogers, general manager of the St. Louis & St. Francisco railroad, says a harricane passed a few miles south of Springfield about 7 o'clock last night, doing an immense amount of damage and killin a great numberg of people. Fifty deaths are reported at James river, five miles south of Springfield, and a known miscreant or miscreants, who commito do tolograph poles twitted off and everything was also the case to the commissioners where anything was also the case to the commissioners white a sharp Letter. The District Commissioners white a sharp Letter. The District Commissioners where anything was also the case to day, whenever anything was also the case to the commissioners white a sharp Letter. The District Commissioners of the collowing to assist at Treasurer of the collowing to assist at Treasurer of the collowing to a satisfact of the case to the collowing to a satisfact of the case to the collowing to a satisfact of the case to the collowing to a satisfact of the case to the collowing to a satisfact of the case to the collowing to a satisfact of the case of the case to the collowing to a satisfact of the case to the collowing to the collowing to the collowing to the collowing to a satisfact of the case to the collowing to the collowing to the collowing to a satisfact of the case to the collowing to a satisfact of the case to the collowing t

counties, following the course of the James row in his own water. Fiver in a northoast direction. It struck the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad in four Kearney in I presents a terrible appearance, there not being mice. The court this a m. the prosecuting attorney asked the commitment of Denis Kearney. The latter place presents a terrible appearance, there not being the commitment of Denis Kearney. The latter was not present at the time, but a few place. The court thouse and many other place.

lifted others entirely out of the ground, and motted among the limbs of the trees though they were cotton strings. Everything possible is being done to assist and succor the unded, not only at Marshfield, but at other are flocking to the points most injured, and are flocking to the points most injure, and doing all they can to alleviate the suffering. Doctors went from Springfield to the James River country, six miles south, as well as to Marshileid, and accres of kind-hearted people have volunteered as nurses.

Captain Rogers, general manager of the St.

pecial trains with relief wherever good can done, and all are doing everything possible to aid the injured and dying.

fines and orchards in its track. It left a path of destruction about twenty miles, and varying from fifty to 300 yards wide, and was accompanied by terrific thunder, lightning, heavy hail and great floods of rain. The other passed four miles north of Bloomfield, and its track was marked with the same scenes of destruction. No loss of life is reported, but the loss of property is the committee took up Senator Garland's bill to extend the time for the completion of the of life is reported, but the loss of property is the committee took up Senator Garland's bill to extend the time for the completion of the amountment making its terms substantially amountments making its terms substantially amountments making its terms substantially

the James river died this afternoon and five at Marshfield. At the latter place all is confused in the same result of one vote, but several members of the confusion. Many families are homeless and have taken refuge in the depot and empty cars.

The front rooms of the court-house are still standing and have been converted into a morgae. The school building is being used as a hospital. The death-list up to 7 p. m. the Senata the nomination of Heavy R. Crosby, numbers 78, and many persons are still miss-of Colorado, to be receiver of public moneys at ing, several of whom have doubtless been buried under the debris. The following are the names of some of the prominent persons and their families who were discovered early in the day: Mrs. Judge Fijan, Dan Wright and wife, Roy. E. Cauda, Matilda Widemeyer, Fred. Widemeyer, Henry Ballinger, J. M. Lucds, wife and two children, left to-night for Chicago, where they play to-Sheriff Johnson's wife, child of J. L. Rust, morrow,

TORNADOES IN THE WEST.

Mrs. Todd, Dr. Bradford, Sidney Bradford,
Mary Ray and child, Mrs. Charles Holley and
child, Mrs. Malinda Potter, Mrs. Florence
Moore, and Hugh Kelso. Eighty-five wounded
are in the school-house, among whom are the
following severely injured: Addie Widemeyer,
Mrs. E. Cands, James M. Hicks, Mrs. Dodge,
four children of Mrs. F. Moore, P. N. Moore,
Fannie Rush, Bettie Rush, Mrs. J. L. Rush,
Nathan Smith, Isam Smith, Samuel Crisman,
wife and six children, and C. C. Smith. This
list includes the most series cases and many
Others—Ireland's Distress and Its Four States Swept by Hurricanes.

St. Louis, April 19.—Passengers who passed through Marshfield on the St. Louis & San Francisco raiirond at 8:30 last night give a few facts concerning a terrible disaster there. A man, who came to the depot, at the edge of the town, while the train was there, reported that at 6:30 o'clock a furious hurricane struck the place and leveled all that part of the town lying west of the centre square flat to the

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

Tilden Apparently Commands the Field. Syracuse, N. Y., April 19.—There is a very large parties of the State convention already here. The State committee held a protracted session to-night and selected Senator John C. Jacobs to be temporary chairman. The delegation to Cincinnati will be selected from the Congressional districts. The four delegatesat-large will be selected by the convention. The so-called fraud of 1876 will be denounced, the administration of Governor Robinson approved and resolutions in favor of the two-third rain the Cincinnii Constitution of the two-third rain to Cincinnii Constitutions. third rule in the Cinemanti Convention will be adopted; also a resolution that the dele-gation vote as a unit in the convention. The half of these being a large number of anti-Tilden delegates does not appear to be sus-tained by appearance to-night.

General Graut at Galenn.

St. Louis, April 19.—A telegram from Tisses says General Grant arrived there this Springfield, via Venita and Kansas City, to C. W. Rogers, general manager of the St. Louis at the depot, but there was no public demon-

river, five miles south of Springfield, and a great many persons are missing. The train dispatcher at Conway, fourteen miles this side of Marshfield, reports that he arrived there from Springfield at 11 o'clock, and says he found the country "in a horrible condition from Northyiew, seven miles west of Marshfield," The second of Marshfield, The second of

Kearney in Prison Attire.

place. The court-house and many other minutes appeared with his counsel, who buildings took fire, and the scene was of the asked delay to enable him to apply to the Sumost dreadful character. At one house two preme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. The children were found dead, and another badly court denied the request as unusual and exchildren were found dead, and another badly wounded, but it is still alive. The parents could not be found. Another woman is missing, and it is probable she was carried away bodily. No details of the calamity have been received. The force of the wind strapped the RARK PROM THE TREES, convict's garb, he was placed in a cell. As Kearney left the court-room he asked the introductions cannot you set the ground, and couries gard, he was passed in a coll. As telegraph poles and wires were carried hun- Kanney left the court-room he asked the dreds of rods into the woods and tied and judge if the commitment contained any referce to the provision of the new constitution fixing eight hours as a days labor. The judge replied that the Superintendent of the House of Correction would see that he had sufficient york to do, and not too much. His coursel will apply for a writ of habeas corpus, but it not expected to avail the prisoner anything.

Pacific Railroad Bills.

The Senate Committee on Rullroads yesterday decided by a vote of 7 against 4 to recommend the passage of a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific rallroad six years. The measure that will be reported is Senator Windom's bill amended on his own motion so as to make to aid the injured and dying.

FOUR STATIS SWEET BY THE HURRICANE,
CHICAGO, April 19.—Reports from various
paris of Illimois, Indiana, Wisconsia and Missouri represent the storm of last night as terribly devastating, causing great less of life
and property. At Rockton, Wis., the house of
Mr. Colyer was blown down and Mr. Colyer
killed. At Shopiere two children were blown
into the water and drowned.

The dwelling of Mr. Stearns, beyond Shopiere, was blown down and several inmates
fatally injured. Two cyclones passed over
Davis conuty, Iowa. One passed through the
town of Stiles, twelve miles south of
Illoomfield, unroofing houses and barns,
deatroying outbuildings and prostrating
fonces and orchards in its track.
It left a path of destruction about
twenty miles, and varying from fifty to 300
was a secondary of the company of the amendment is a follows: Yeas—Messy. Ranson, Lamar, Grover,
Window, Dawes, Teller and Saunders—7.

with the same scenes of acceptance of the loss of property is Texas Pacific railroad ten years, and adopted very great. The damage at Walash, Ind., is amendments making its terms substantially stated at \$6,000. The storm on the lake is rejidentical with those of the amended Northstated at \$0,000. The storm on the man is to ported to have been furious, but little loss is ern Pacific bill.

A motion was then ordered that the Texas A motion was then ordered back

EATER FROM MARSHFIELD.

St. Louis, April 19.—Telegraphic communication cast been partially restored with Marshfield. Several of the persons wounded on of one vote, but several members of the control of one vote, but several members of the control of one vote, but several members of the control of the order will probably be changed.

Another Day Lost by Rain, [Special Disputch to THE NATIONAL RESCRIPTIONS.] CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 19, 1880.

Others-Ireland's Distress and Its Causes-Some Strong Resolutions - Steps Taken to Form a Society, Etc.

The Irish Mass-Meeting.

The mass meeting at Lincoln Hall last evenipg, under the auspices of the various Irish societies of this District, looking to the formaion of a local Land League Aid association. was very successful. Several of the societies turned out in regalia, and upon the stage, which was handsomely decorated by the American and Irish flags, were scatcel a number of officers of the societies and leading Irishmen. An organization was perfected by the circulon of the following officers of the meeting: President, Dr. Thomas Antisell, and secretaries, Mr. Richard Oulahan and Major John Williams.

DR. ANTIBELL

upon being introduced, said the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing one of the greatest questions that had ever agituded Ireland—the ownership of land. Mr. Parnell's object in coming to this country was to establish local branches of the Land Lesgue in this country. He was called away ere his mission was ended, by the dissolution of the British Parliament, but he carneally requested that a branch league should be formed in this locality. The Speaker then read from a pamphlet which had been circulated throughout the hal, en-titled the "National Land League of Ireland," n which the objects of the league were stated

First-To bring about a reduction of rack-

rents.

Sccond—To enable the industrious occupiers of small farms to obtain ownership of the soil which they have made valuable by their labor, and upon which they have to depend for sub-

sistence.

The speaker reviewed the land troubles in Ireland, during which he discussed the past and present systems of land-holding. The means used by England to cripple Irish manufactures were also touched upon, in each instance the English neople complaining that

alone to hurt up the people, there beling and the depot to receive them." A relief train was sent from Lebanon to Marshell at daylight this morning with about fifty dectors, nurses and a full support of the property of the

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The committee on resolutions reported the bllowing, which were unanimously adopted : The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted: Wirmans, Owing to a succession of inhibitory conquests, extending over several centuries, the soil of freland has been wrested by Eugland from the hands of its original and rightful owners, the light people, and held by no other title than that of superior physical force, and has been perceled out as feudal rewards to foreign military adventurers, whose decendants possess the same as a free gift entailing on them no duties or responsibilities to their own tensuity or to the Nation at large which are enforced by law; and, further, by a series of confiscations, the land has been sub-divided smang foreigners, to the total exclusion of the native Irish, who were not only disabled by gruel penal laws from owning land, but were likewise deprived of the freedom of religious warship and of giving any education whatever to their children; which disabilities existed down to the present century, and under the offsets of which the mass of the people labor at the present day; and Wismans in consequence of this unjust and anomalous proprietorship of the soil, the built of the land-owners, being bound to the Irish people by no ties of kindred, national traditions, common language, or oven by affiliations of religious worship and persuasion, have never shown that interest in the confort, lappiness, education and general well-being of the cultivators of the soil which is indispensable to mutual good-will and social advancement, but have speat in other lands the wealth drawn from the Irish soil, the southerness and miseries of periodical famine and perpetual povery, with their long trails of calamitous consequence; and

Wirerass, All escape from this religious wards and condition has been systematically prevented by Eugland from a policy of commercial jenlousy and

and other Liberal stafestman and publicists as cate for them, are emitted to the sympathy support of the people of the United states, to wh as a free, enlightened and generous Nation wh has but recently extinguished many hundreds millions worth of property in the interests of man rights said freedom, the people of Irols naturally look for aid and encouragement in pending struggle for the people of the people of the peacetal proprieturable of the said made value by their infor, and upon which they have to peint for ambuistment.

sors, and as tristees under the law for the holders of tax-lien certificates it is their duty to collect the special assessments levied for improvements of streets and alleys, and apply them to the payment of tax-lien certificates in the mode prescribed by law. The Troa area of the United States, as holder of certain tax-lien certificates, is entitled to domain and receive from the Commissioners all collections made on account of such certificates, as well as all the certificates, which, by law, they are required to issue and deposit with them. Beyond this he has no authority in the premises.

But even if this fish section, on which the Treasurer relies for the authority now ctaimed, be still in force, it was never intended to interfere with the control of the District authorities over the collection of special taxes, but only to secure the application of the funds so collected to the payment of the eight per cent certificates. Nor can it overfile or nutilify the plain requirements of a law of Congress.

such certificates in payment of all special assessments. In accordance with these acts a large number of such drawbacks have been issued, and the Commissioners are advised that they have been properly and legally faued, and that it is their duty under the law to receive them in payment of oil special assessments, including those for which the Treasurer, as Stuking Fund Commissioner, holds carificates. And they deny the sutherity of the Treasurer to instruct the clerk, charsed by the Commissioners with the collection of these assessments in Allabor these laws or to be support to the refused to suspend refunding bill. The House refused to suspend refunding bill. The House refused to suspend reasurer to instruct the collection of these assess-commissioners with the collection of these assess-ments to disably these laws or to pass upon the

They have therefore instructed Mr. Beall to rec They have therefore instructed Mr. Beall to recguize an communication from the Treasurer or
tastainnt Treasurer unless sent through the Comabstinant Treasurer unless setti through the Comabstinants, as required by law drawback certifitates assued by the Commissioners. He has also
een instructed in future not to transmit to the
freasurer the certificates thus received, but to transall only schedules of such certificates certified by
the Commissioners.

If, heretofore, the Commissioners have forborne
to compilate of the interferences by the Treasurer,
it is only because they desired to wold controversy.
But the issue has now been forced upon them.
Ity order of the board: Very respectfully.
[Signed]

Interior Department Employes. A list just completed shows that there are supplyed in the various bureaus of the In-

The Reform School. Among the bills introduced in the House

esterday was one by Mr. Hunton authorizing the Reform School of the District of Columbia to expend the \$8,500 received from the trust.

Mr. Hunton moved to suspend the rules and Mr. Hunton moved to suspend the rules and to expend the \$8,500 received from the trustea of Jay Cooke & Co., in the purchase of land adjoining the school, containing 116.8 acres, and in the improvement of the same. It was referred to the District Committee.

Proposed Statuary for Washington. Mr. Gilson, of Louislana, introduced a bill

Mr. Glösen, of Louislana, introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the crection of bronze statues in Washington of James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Join Adams, John Marshall, Banjamin Franklin, Edmund Raudolph, Charles Pinckney, Danial Webster and John C. Calhoun, the money to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Referred to the Committee on Library. Committee on Library.

An Order Approved.

John S. Meyer, editor of the Box Pilot, a weekly newspaper published at St. Andrew's, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, has written a letter to the Postmaster-General indersing John S. Meyer, editor of the Box Pilot, a weekly newspaper published at St. Andrew's, Charlotte country, New Brunswick, hea written of the free character, not derived from Ragiand as being also geographically separated from Ragiand, was andowed by Sature with the rights and as campletely as France or Beginn is from Righand, was endowed by Sature with the rights and as units and registered mail to the Royal New Brunswick title Soirce. Mr. Meyer states in his letter that newspapers and circulars perforce to the political within the regulation of its ewn interest allairs in

such manuer as may seem best adepted to promote the industries, when the cincution and increase people with the propose of its people with the result of the people will never be contented out by a restoration to that country of the givin disabilities, a condition which can be remeited outly by a restoration to that country of the givin and pointed rights forch its people will never be contented our prospectities, and pend disabilities, a condition which can be remeited outly by a restoration to that country of the givin and pointed rights forch its people will never be contented our prospectities, and pend adjuly as citizens of this tree foguilities, and pend in the proposed of the world-wide reputation of the strength of the world-wide reputation of Americans for behalf of the suffering poor of freshand was worthy of the world-wide reputation of Americans for behalf of the suffering poor of freshand was worthy as the suffering poor of freshand was worthy as the suffering poor of freshand was worthy as the proposed will be suffered by the suffering poor of freshand was worthy as the world-wide reputation of the suffering poor of freshand was worthy as the world-wide reputation of the suffering poor of freshand was worthy as the suffering poor of freshand was worthy as the world-wide reputation of the suffering world was worthy as the world-wide reputation of the world-wide reputation of the suffering world was worthy of the world-wide reputation of the suffering world was worthy of the world-wide reputation of the suffering world was world to be suffered with the suffering world was world to be suffered with the suffering world was world to the world-wide world was world with the suffering world was wo

that it ought to have been preserved.

By the acts of 19th June, 1878, and 27th June. Without concluding the discussion the Sen journed.
There was the regular Monday morning

refunding bill. The House refused to suspend the rules, only a bare majority voting for the motion, the vote resulting—yeas, 76; nays, 73, Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass Sonate bill for an exposition in New York in 1883, to colebrate the anniversary of the re-cognition of American Independence. The

rules were suspended and the bill passed.
Mr. Shallenberger, from the Committee on Public Buildings, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing for a public building t. Pittsburg, at an expense not exceeding at Pittsburg, at an expense not exceeding \$759,900. The motion was agreed to by a two thirds vote.

Mr. Coffroll, from the Committee on Pendons, moved a suspension of the rules to aring before to. House the bill granting pensions to the studiers and sailors of the Mexican, Creek, Sectionle and Black Hawk wars. The Republican seats being many of them empty and the other side comparatively full, there employed in the various daty 1,469 persons, and the other same fillbustering to allow absentees to come in, the bill being strennously opposed on that side on account of a clause extending the benefits of the pension laws to ex-confederate officers and soldiers. When a vote was reached

pass the bill to increase the police force of the District of Columbia. Mr. Conger denounced the bill, declaring the

clause repeating the provision for appointments to be made of ex-Union addiers and sallors a blow at that class.

Mr. Hunton disclaimed any such idea on

the part of himself or his political associates, and challenged a demonstration of the allegation from his record. Panding discussion the House adjourned, and the motion goes ever for a month.

Base-Ball, PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19 .- Providence, NEW ORLEANS, April 19. - Stars, 13; Leen, 9.

Only Hanlan and Courtney to Row.